



**GOOD SERVICE**

WHAT does good service mean? It means courteous attention to all customers. It means selling just what the purchaser wants. It means giving full weight and honest meat. It means selling at a fair figure. It means taking care of all the little things that count.

R. H. MILKS

Phone 2

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

RESIDENT WILSON GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME BY THE BRITISH KING AND PEOPLE.

ONFERS WITH WAR CABINET

League of Nations Subject of Warm Debate, Here and Abroad—Progress of Germany's Revolution Watched With Suspicion by Allied Nations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Mingling business and pleasure, President Wilson spent a busy Christmas week in France and England. After two days of conference in which several pressing problems, notably that of supplying food to the hungry peoples of Europe, were thoroughly discussed, Mr. Wilson and his party were taken to Chaumont to spend Christmas day with the American troops there. General Pershing was his host, but the president devoted much of his time to the doughboys and both he and they enjoyed the day immensely. A review of 10,000 American troops was a feature of the day's doings. In the course of his address to the men of the First army Mr. Wilson said: "It was the privilege of America to prevent the chart for peace and now the process of settlement has been made comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted the chart."

Next the presidential party traveled to Calais and thence to Dover and London, arriving in the British capital Thursday afternoon. Throughout the trip they were accorded all the honors that royalty could claim, and the short drive through London was like a royal progress. King George, Queen Mary and Princess Mary met them at the station and the Household Cavalry acted as escort. As it was a holiday—boxing day—the entire population of the metropolis seemed to be out, determined to see the famous American.

After a night's rest in Buckingham palace Mr. Wilson met the British war cabinet and discussed with it the British peace terms that the cabinet had formulated for presentation to the interallied conference preceding the peace congress. On Saturday he conferred with Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour and Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law, and on Sunday went to Carlisle, where his mother spent her girlhood.

In London there was more than a hint that the chief object of Mr. Wilson's visit to England, aside from the courtesy feature, was to ascertain definitely the views of the British government of the question of the terms of restitution to be imposed on Germany. It was said he had found opinion on the continent very hard set on this question, which is not in the least surprising. The people who were most directly hit by the hardships and horrors of the war are not likely to be forgiving and altruistic in their attitude toward the conquered Hun. It has been often said, and America is no exception, that the matter of payment might well be left to the victorious nations of Europe, who are to be repaid, so far as is possible, for their enormous losses.

The proposed league of nations and the complete question of the freedom of the seas are still the subject of warm discussion, both abroad and in America. President Wilson seems to be seeking the support of the neutral nations in the matter of the league, and his plans are backed up by various organizations in France and England. It is reported that the neutrals will be permitted to participate in the discussions incident to the formation of the proposed league, but that they will not be admitted to the peace conference itself. It is believed that they will favor the formation of the league, which, under any plan of representation yet suggested, would give them much greater power in world affairs than they now wield.

In the United States senate there is likely to be a showdown on the league of nations plan in a very short time, as its opponents, and others, too, feel that the president should know definitely the majority opinion of the body that must finally accept or reject the peace treaty that he and his colleagues assent to at Versailles. Though the Republicans in the senate are nearly all opposed to the president's plan to make the organization of the league a part of the peace treaty, they do not stand alone. Quite a number of the Democratic senators also are against that proposition, believing that at least the question should be made the subject of a separate treaty after matters relating directly to the war shall have been disposed of.

As for the freedom of the seas, the expression is now interpreted to mean that Britain may not at one and the same time have the largest navy and be the exclusive interpreter of sea laws, and this it is believed Britain will accept, consenting to an agreement among nations regarding the laws and rules of the sea to which all must submit.

Prompt denial came from Paris of the report that the American delegation had agreed to the sinking of the surrendered German war vessels. The president said he was absolutely opposed to such a course, and Secretary Lansing declared the proposition had not even been discussed.

It is not likely that the general peace conference will assemble before the middle of January, nor is any official statement expected before then as to the number of governments to be represented. It is considered probable that the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and perhaps Belgium will determine the matter of admission of delegates. The representatives of the central powers will not be called in until the final stages are reached, for they will be compelled to accept whatever the others decide upon and to have been present during the preliminary discussions would only prolong the proceedings unnecessarily.

The entente nations are rather coldly and skeptically watching the apparently desperate efforts of the new German government to establish itself. The distrust of the Hun, engendered by the war and destined to last for generations, is applied to present events and the attitude of the conquerors is rightly one of cynical watchfulness. The "revolution" was in the main so easily and smoothly accomplished and the unprotesting pillars of autocracy are so rapidly sliding into positions of power behind the nominal heads of the people's government that there is reason to be suspicious. Hindenburg still controls a large part of the army and his unexplained intention of forming a new defensive line a few miles from the Rhine has been accepted by Ebert and his colleagues. Such men as Prince Max and the treacherous and hypocritical Von Bertram are still powers in the land. It almost seems that the only genuine, sincere advocates of a real revolution in Germany are the bolsheviks. Under the leadership of Liebknecht and Thälmann, they are unrelenting in their struggle to overturn the Ebert government, their latest manifestation being a bloody revolt in Berlin last week. Kautsky's sailors seized the red palace and neighboring buildings and for two days fought the republican guards, about 100 persons being killed. The sailors demanded that Ebert and his resign, to be replaced by Liebknecht and Thälmann. In the end the members were forced to surrender and were permitted to leave the city unharmed.

This was regarded as a virtual victory by the Spartacists, and next day they seized the post office, the socialist organ, Vorwärts, and the office of the President, who was then in the city. The Spartacists are now in a position to demand the resignation of Ebert and his resignation, to be replaced by Liebknecht and Thälmann. In the end the members were forced to surrender and were permitted to leave the city unharmed.

## M. C. R. R. EMPLOYEE COMMITS SUICIDE

IN FIT OF DESPONDENCY FIRES BULLET THRU BRAIN.

Witness and Reported To Have Unbalanced Mind.

Henry Ross Davis, an employee of the Michigan Central railroad, committed suicide at his home north of Mercy hospital, firing a bullet thru his brain Saturday afternoon. No doubt death was instantaneous.

Mr. Davis had been ill and was suffering from a severe headache and no doubt his mind was slightly unbalanced at the time.

The family was living in a house lately occupied by Nemesius Nielsen and family, and the former had left in one of the rooms several relic weapons and it was with one of these that

he committed the deed. He was found in the doorway of the Ebert government. The chancellor called on all the troops in Berlin. This was the last that had been heard from the German capital at the time of writing.

The German democratic party, in assembly at Coblenz, adopted a platform on which it will stand in the national assembly. Combating both the reactionaries and the socialists, it calls for a united Germany, including German Austria; equality of all citizens, male and female; freedom of thought, religion, press and speech. Officials of the Rhineland province have suggested another plan of reorganization, the formation of seven minor republics, which shall be united under a central government.

In all their planning and scheming the Germans of all shades of opinion and sincerity are counting more and more on the influence of President Wilson and of Americans generally to obtain easier terms from their conquerors. Their words and actions make this evident, notwithstanding the fact that there is little on which they have any right to base such hopes. Our army of occupation, according to reports, is having an elaborate exposition of the German policy of spreading soft soap, and the Boches there took full advantage of the Christmas spirit that pervaded the troops.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago, just returned from Siberia, says: "No one knows anything about Russia. It is a tragedy." That sums up the situation in the distracted, starving country that spreads from the Baltic to the Pacific. No one knows just what is happening there, still less what is likely to happen. The stories of those who claim to have accurate information are utterly conflicting and confusing. One says the bolsheviks are gaining in strength and are the only force that can be counted on to restore order and save the country from absolute disaster. Another avers that the bolshevik movement is waning and that the government at Omsk must be relied on. Yet others call loudly for intervention in force by allies, and they are opposed by those who declare the allied troops must be withdrawn and the Russians left to work out their own salvation.

In the Baltic provinces the bolsheviks continue to push back their opponents, including such Germans as remain there, and both Prussia and Poland are becoming anxious concerning their borders. On the Archangel front the Lenin forces are said to be numerous and well organized and the position of the allied expedition in that region is none too comfortable.

General Semenov, the anti-bolshevik leader who refused to recognize the authority of Admiral Kolchak, dictator in the Omsk government, is said to have consented to give his recognition provided Kolchak retires in favor of General Denikine, hetman of the Cossacks, as soon as a junction of the eastern and western forces is effected. The Russian statesmen who are in Paris, headed by Prince Lvoff, are relying largely on Kolchak and Denikine, but they are also urging that an allied expedition of at least 150,000 be sent. They have not received much encouragement of their plea for intervention.

Here is one of the many instances that made it impossible for the outsider to understand what is going on in Russia: Last summer Skoropadski, hetman of the Ukraine, was deposed and driven out because he was notoriously the tool of the Germans. A few days ago a dispatch from Warsaw said Skoropadski and the French troops were advancing from Odessa to bring the Ukrainian situation under control.

Italy and the Jugo-Slavs are no nearer agreement concerning the western coast of the Adriatic than they were a week ago, and their dispute undoubtedly must be settled by the interallied conference. Jugo-Slavia has not yet been recognized as a nation and its leaders want to know who will represent its component parts, Serbia, Montenegro and large parts of the former Austrian empire, in the peace congress.

The senate passed, without a roll call, the largest tax measure in the world's history. It is designed to raise \$3,000,000,000 in 1919 and \$4,000,000,000 in 1920. Among the amendments accepted was one making the District of Columbia "bone dry" and another levying a 100 per cent tax on all unexpended contributions in excess of \$500. The latter, it is supposed, will weaken the influence of "big business" in politics.

## PROMINENT CITIZEN DIES SUDDENLY

S. S. PHELPS SUCCUMBS TO ATTACK OF APOPLEXY.

Was Long Resident And One of Oldest M. C. R. R. Engineers.

Samuel S. Phelps, of Grayling's oldest and most highly respected citizens fell dead in front of the Michigan Memorial church Tuesday afternoon while on his way from town.

The youngest son John had been ill with influenza and Mr. Phelps remained at home until that day when the quarantine had been raised. In the afternoon he went to the office of the paymaster of the Michigan Central railroad, in which company he had been employed then visited a few business places, saw his physician and went to the Bank of Grayling to make a deposit of money. After finishing these duties he started home and when before the church suddenly fell and was dead before anyone could reach him.

Mr. Phelps came to Grayling about 37 years ago from Philadelphia. He immediately went to work with a Michigan Central construction gang and helped to build that road between Gaylord and Mackinaw. This required about two years, and after that he entered work with one of the train crews, and has been constantly in the employ of that company ever since. He was one of the oldest engineers in years of service in the employ of the company, and stood high in the esteem of his employers and fellow workmen.

Mr. Phelps as a citizen held the respect of all that knew him. He was a christian gentleman, a loyal friend and a most worthy citizen, and had been a member of the Methodist church board for several years. He is survived by his wife, and four sons—Frank of Hudson, Mich., Charles of Jackson, Samuel S. Jr., of Detroit and John who is still in the family home. All the sons are home to attend the funeral which will be held from the family home at 2:00 o'clock Friday afternoon, and will be officiated by Rev. Aaron Mitchell of Saginaw. John J. Coventry, father of Mrs. Phelps and his daughter, Mrs. Lillian Wright of Ortonville, are here also to attend the funeral. Interment will be at Elmwood cemetery.

In the death of Mr. Phelps Grayling loses one of its most valuable citizens, and one that we can not afford to lose. There are hardly any words that we might say that could lighten the burden of grief in the home. We are indeed sorry for those who must be deprived of one so greatly loved by the family circle.

## ED CROSS APPRECIATE WORK OF PRESS.

December 27, 1918

Mr. O. P. Schumann, Editor

Avalanche,

Grayling, Michigan

Dear Mr. Schumann:—

May I express to you my appreciation for the splendid co-operation you have given the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call in your newspaper.

Too often the public looks upon newspaper space as a natural perquisite of public movements, and fails to understand that there is a definite cost attached to every column which must be borne by the publisher; that every column so used is an actual financial contribution to the cause.

Throughout the war, the press of Michigan generally, and yourself in particular, have answered nobly to the call upon you, and in this final campaign your efforts have made possible Michigan's high standing in the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call of 1919.

With best Yuletide greetings and kind personal regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

Otto E. Sovereign,

Campaign Director.

A large calibre musket and was fired by Mr. Davis shot himself. It was a pining the muzzle at one temple and pulling the trigger with one of his big toes. The bullet came out of the opposite temple.

Mr. Davis had been employed at the Michigan Central railroad and was liked by his fellow workmen and assistant to Frank May. He was well known and much respected in his community. He was 48 years of age and leaves a wife and four children. The funeral was held at the family home Monday afternoon and interment was in Elmwood cemetery.

Cured at a Cost of 25 Cents.

"Eight years ago when we first moved to Matton, I was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation," writes Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill. "I had frequent headaches and dizzy spells, and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on my stomach and chest all the time. I felt miserable. Every morsel of food distressed me. I could not rest at night and felt tired and worn out all the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets cured me and I have since felt like a different person." Adv.

## FRANCE ADOPTS FIVE PEACE AIMS

STEPHEN PICHON, FOREIGN MINISTER ADOPTS THE PRINCIPLE OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ITALY MAY ADOPT 14 U.S. POINTS

French Demand Utmost Publicity Be Given Peace Conference Negotiations.

Paris—American delegates to the peace congress expressed gratification over the unqualified statement in the chamber of deputies by Stephen Pichon, the French minister of foreign affairs, that France had adopted the principle of a league of nations and now was busy working toward its effective realization, and also that France stands for the utmost publicity at the peace conference.

Since France has accepted President Wilson's principles through M. Pichon, and England apparently has done the same, the assent of Italy to them was declared by some of the American delegates to be regarded as assured.

Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, announced France's five peace aims in the chamber of deputies, during a stormy session. He gave the French demands as follows:

First—that the government was in accord that the utmost publicity should be given to the peace conference, thus replying to the interpellation of the Socialist deputy, Marcel Machin, when he asked Premier Clemenceau to state whether secret diplomacy would be abandoned in the peace conference and the discussion given all publicity.

Second—that the French government has adopted the principle of a league of nations and is now busy working towards its effective realization.

Third—that the government does not desire any annexation, but reserves the right to fix the Alsace-Lorraine frontiers, to guard against future attack.

Fourth—that the government does not think that the question of diplomatic representation of the Vatican arises at the present moment.

Fifth—that intervention in Russia is inevitable.

It had been evident for a week that opponents of Premier Clemenceau were determined to obstruct in every possible way voting of the budget of 10,500,000,000 francs for the first three months of 1919 unless the government stated its peace terms.

M. Franklin-Bouillon, of the committee of foreign affairs, brought matters to a head by a violent attack on M. Pichon and the government's foreign policy.

## BOMB EXPLOSION INJURES 4

The Bomb Was Placed Near Car Barn Where Men Were Working.

Kansas City—Four street car employees were injured in an explosion, caused supposedly by a bomb or dynamite, at the Forty-eighth street car barn of the Kansas City Railways company. The bomb was placed near a cage where the men were working.

They were rushed to a hospital, where it was announced later two were very seriously injured.

The building was not seriously damaged.

During the excitement, members of the Seventh Missouri National Guard were attempting to restore order, when a body of strikers refused to recognize their authority, declaring the city was not under martial law.

Trouble was threatened, but the police were called and the strikers recognized the authority of the police.

## BRISTOL, TENN., SWEEP BY FIRE

The Total Loss Estimated At \$1,500,000 There Was No Loss of Life.

Bristol, Va., Tenn.—Five large business houses, including the Dominion National bank, were destroyed by fire, which for a time threatened destruction of a large portion of the business district. The flames were checked only after the arrival of fire companies from Alingsport, Tenn., in response to a call from the mayor of Bristol. The loss was estimated at \$1,500,000. The fire started in the five-story structure on State street, occupied by the Mitchell-Powers Hardware company. As the firemen arrived there were a series of explosions of dynamite and shells in the building, and nearby structures were set on fire by flying embers. So far as was reported there was no loss of life.

\$200 Judgment in Excess Fare Case. Monroe—Colonel Ira G. Humphrey was awarded a \$200 judgment in the court of Justice Berthelotte in a case brought to recover from the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo road for alleged excess fare collected between Detroit and Monroe. Plaintiff, who recently was awarded judgment in three similar suits, alleged the 65 cents fare was contrary to the Monroe franchise although the carrier contended its rates were approved by the interstate commerce commission.

## We value... your Good Will

That we have been so fortunate as to command the confidence and good will of the people of this community is a matter of pride to us. That we have had your cordial support and patronage is also a matter for self-congratulation.

For it we wish herewith to tender our sincere thanks, and to wish for one and all continued prosperity and happiness.

Hoping that our relations may ever remain both pleasant and profitable to each of us, we beg to remain,

**EMIL KRAUS**

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

## Secretary Baker Urges Letters With "Home-touch" For the Boys

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Fordick:

The eyes of the world are upon our soldiers overseas today not more for what they have done than for what they are now called upon to do. Before them lie the tasks of helping to rehabilitate the devastated lands of France and Belgium and of making sure that the victory in which they have so gloriously shared shall be a permanent one.

This means that we may not expect soon to have them all with us here and to greet them face to face. The postponement of their homecoming will be often uppermost as well in their minds as in ours. They will yet meet and must overcome many difficulties without either the incentive or the excitement lent in the past by the activities of war. They need our help and encouragement now perhaps more than at any other time since they left home in order that they may be inspired and strengthened to maintain that fitness of character, manner and conduct which has earned for them such universal respect.

I believe that among all the influences which may be focused upon this object, the strongest and most far-reaching is that which emanates from home letters, and I therefore urge the mothers, fathers, wives and sisters of our soldiers overseas to express themselves earnestly in their letters as their share in seeing that the high standards which America represents both here and abroad shall be constantly upheld.

Cordially yours,

*Woodrow Wilson*

Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War.

Mr. Raymond B. Fordick,

Chairman, Commission on Training Camp Activities.

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## NOTICE TO . . .

## Car Owners

OUR FINE NEW GARAGE IS NOW READY FOR STORAGE SERVICE.

We have plenty of room for everybody; the rooms are warm and your property will have proper protection at all times.

## Rates for Storage

\$5.00 per month with Battery service.  
\$4.00 per month without Battery service.  
Ford Cars—\$4.00 per month with Battery service; \$3.00 without Battery service.

At the above rates it will be cheaper to store your cars than to leave them in your own garage—the protection and saving on your tires will pay the cost of storage.

GEORGE BURKE Ford Sales and Service.

Want 4s Print



EVENTS OF YEAR  
TOLD IN BRIEFCOMPLETE DEFEAT OF CENTRAL  
POWERS IN WORLD WAR MARKS  
AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

## DATES OF TEUTON DOWNFALL

Twelve-Month Ends With Leaders of  
Victorious Nations Gathered to Settle  
Peace Terms—Other Foreign and  
Domestic Occurrences.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

## THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1—Italians drove Teutons across  
Pave river from Zenson loop.  
Jan. 1—President Wilson presented his  
railway control program to congress.  
British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed by  
German.Jan. 5—Premier Lloyd George stated  
Britain's war aims.  
Jan. 15—Supreme court upheld draft law.  
British crews mutinied at Kiel, killing  
38 officers.Jan. 16—President Wilson stated American  
war aims.  
Jan. 18—Russia and Bulgaria signed  
separate peace.Jan. 18—Central powers withdrew offer  
of general peace and offered Russia  
separate peace.  
Jan. 20—Germany renewed armistice  
for month.Jan. 21—British airmen made big  
successful daylight raid on Karlsruhe.  
Germany bombed Yarmouth from  
the sea.Jan. 21—Daniel Willard resigned as  
head of U. S. war industries board.  
Jan. 20—in naval action at entrance to  
Dardanelles the British battleship  
crusier Breslau and forced the Goeben  
ashore.Jan. 21—British boarding ship Louvain  
sunk; 24 lost.  
Jan. 22—Germany and Austria replied to  
peace proposals of Wilson.Jan. 22—President Wilson put all for-  
eign trade of U. S. under license.  
Jan. 22—Eight British submarine chasers  
sunk by German U-boat.Jan. 22—German aviators attacked Lon-  
don, killing 11.  
Jan. 22—British resumed war on Rus-  
sia, crossing the Dvina.Jan. 22—German took Dvinsk and  
Lutsk. Bolsheviks agreed to sign peace  
treaty.Jan. 22—Bolshevik took Orenburg.  
Jan. 22—Allied supreme war council  
decided war must be carried on to  
victory.Jan. 22—U. S. government took over  
control of oil.  
Jan. 22—Franz von Rintelen and six  
others charged of conspiracy in New  
York.Jan. 22—United States transport Tusa-  
canian sunk by torpedo off Irish coast; 24  
Americans lost.Jan. 22—Peace treaty between Ukraine  
and the central powers signed.  
Jan. 22—Russia declared the war at an  
order and complete demobilization; but  
refused to sign peace.Jan. 22—Bolsheviks captured German  
advances in Poland.  
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closed. \$1,000,000,000 raised.  
April 1—President Wilson called  
\$1,000,000,000 loan to colors.  
April 1—German U-boat sank British  
cruiser La Basce and Armentieres, gain-  
ing 5 miles.April 1—Germans drove British back  
north and south of Arras.  
April 1—American troops on firing line in great  
battle of Arras.April 1—British evacuated Arras and  
recaptured other positions.  
April 1—British continued fighting  
in Flanders, Germans advancing to Mer-  
ville.April 1—Americans won all day fight on Toul  
front.  
April 1—Turks took Batum.April 1—Zepplin and dirigible factory at Man-  
zel, Germany, burned with great loss.  
April 1—Count Czernin, Austrian for-  
eign minister, resigned.April 1—American U-boat Cyclops, 233 on  
board, reported missing.  
April 1—British announced the occupa-  
tion of Heligoland by German troops.April 1—British warships, sweeping the Katteg-  
at, sank 10 German U-boats.  
April 1—Allies took ten villages from Bulgarians  
on Macedonia front.April 1—British took Balloeu, Wytchate  
and most of Messines ridge.  
April 1—Schwab made director general of  
U. S. shipyard.April 1—Viscount Milner made British  
ambassador to Berlin.  
April 1—Baron Biliutin made Austrian foreign  
minister.April 1—Fasha executed for treason against  
France.  
April 1—Germans made strong attack  
on American U-boat factory at Manzel.April 1—Germans took the village of  
Selzrepp, but were driven back.  
April 1—British drove back Germans  
east of Amiens.April 1—Germans took Mount Kemmel and  
advanced to northwest, threatening Ypres.  
April 1—Germans captured Drautrore  
and the village of Amiens.April 1—Germans attacked strongly on  
the sides of Ypres salient and on Bel-  
gium coast, pushing toward the sea.April 1—French took Locre.  
April 1—Germans captured Oostende.  
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April 1—Germans captured Oostende.Big transport Justitia torpedoed off  
Ireland.  
April 1—Austrian cabinet resigned.  
April 1—Chateau Thierry captured by  
allies.April 1—German U-boat sank three barges  
and damaged a tug close to Cape Cod.  
April 1—British continued to retreat,  
allies taking more towns.April 1—President Wilson issued proclamation  
calling for a general strike.  
April 1—Baron von Hussarek made Austrian  
premier.April 1—Allies captured Eple and  
Treloup.  
April 1—Allies captured Ouchy on west  
and seized planes on the east.April 1—Heavy fighting north of the  
Marne.  
April 1—German retreating Reul.  
April 1—Germans retreated along the  
whole front north of the Marne.April 1—Franco-Americans crossed the  
Oise on wide front.  
April 1—Allies took Fere-a-Tardenois,  
Grand Reuzy, Cugny and other towns.April 1—Allies captured and gained con-  
trol of the Dormans-Rimsa road.  
April 1—Americans in desperate fight took  
Serre, Serre and Reuzy.April 1—Allies advanced slightly in fu-  
rious fighting beyond Serre and Reuzy.  
April 1—Marshall von Richthofen and  
his flying ace were shot down.April 1—Control of telegraph and tele-  
phone lines taken over by U. S. govern-  
ment.April 1—Americans cleared the Bois de  
Meuniers of Hunas.  
April 1—Allies advanced their entire  
line, taking Serre and Villen-Tardois.April 1—Germans retreated precipitately  
toward the Marne.  
April 1—Germans in Albert retreated east  
of the Marne.April 1—Allies pushed their line to the  
Vesle.  
April 1—Government announced America  
and Japan would troops to Vladivostok  
to occupy city and protect road to Czech-  
Slovak front.April 1—Austrian transport Warilda  
torpedoed; 123 lost.  
April 1—Americans captured Fismes.  
April 1—Germans captured English coast,  
one being American and French units.April 1—Americans and French units  
took crossings of the Vesle on both  
sides of Fismes.  
April 1—Diamond Shoghtsight off Cape Hat-  
teras.April 1—British and French started of-  
fensive on the Amiens front, taking many  
prisoners.  
April 1—Large body of German troops arrived  
in France.April 1—Further progress made by the  
allies in Picardy, 7,000 more prisoners  
taken.  
April 1—10-Allies took Montdidier and  
Chaumes; Americans with British won  
severe fight north of the Somme.April 1—Americans captured Pismette, across  
the Vesle.  
April 1—Finnish diet voted for a monarchy.  
April 1—10-Allies captured Pismette, across  
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## Crawford Avalanche

M. J. Schumann, Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year ..... \$1.50  
 Six Months ..... .75  
 Three Months ..... .40  
 Outside of Crawford county and  
 Roscommon, per year ..... 2.00

Entered as second class matter at  
 the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under  
 the act of Congress of March 3, 1879

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

WITH SO many of our people ill with influenza and so very many more in quarantine our public utilities and business places are sometimes working under extra stress, and often times those who are remaining at work are overworked and exhausted.

As most of our people well know our two local physicians are driven almost to the utmost of their endurance sometimes seeing as many as 200 patients each per day. The local druggists are also worked to the limit and running their places under handicap.

The local telephone office crew have been effected and some of the operators ill with influenza and improvised help obtained to meet the emergency. The Avalanche has taken precaution by sending some of its force home at times when some of them appeared slightly ill, just at times when they were much needed. In fact there are few places in Grayling that have escaped inconveniences because of the influenza epidemic.

Throughout all these troubles the public in general have been kind enough to be patient, and were helpful whenever it was possible. Occasionally individuals have kicked and fumed and possibly damned, when they have had to suffer inconvenience.

Grayling is in the midst of one of the greatest crises it has ever known. At such a time if people will only remember to contribute a word of kindness instead of abuse the chances are the service will be speeded up. The service of any person when they are being their best, especially under trying circumstances, is disheartening and adds to the burden that they may already be carrying, and broken spirits and mental anguish caused by refusal is certain to still further retard efficiency.

A little patience and a kind word of cheer may be worth many times what it may cost in the stimulation of cheerfulness and add to efficiency.

## FORMER RESIDENT OF GRAYLING BROUGHT HERE FOR BURIAL.

Gust Anderson of Marlette a former resident of Grayling passed away at his home in Juhl, Mich., Christmas Day, as the result of paralysis from which he had been suffering.

Mr. Anderson resided in Grayling for a number of years moving from here in the year of 1905. The remains were brought to Grayling Sunday morning from his home for burial, and were accompanied by the widow of the deceased; Mrs. Elf Rasmussen, only daughter of Detroit, who before her marriage was Miss Sena Fikerson; Mr. Jens Rasmussen and Mrs. Stockholm both of Juhl, Mich.

The funeral was held from the home of Adler Jorgenson Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, and was conducted by Rev. Stockholm.

Besides the wife and daughter, two sisters both of Grayling survive the deceased, Mrs. Adler Jorgenson and Mrs. James W. Sorenson.

## COY NEWS.

Mrs. Gideon Crotteau of St. Charles is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Royce.

Miss Faith Sargeant spent a few days with Miss Dora Nolan.

Misses Bell Barber, Genevieve and Ruth Kile and Byron Barber spent Sunday at the home of Oliver B. Scott and family.

James Peterson left Monday for Newport to resume his duties there. Misses Nancy and Carrie McGillis returned Wednesday from Big Rapids where they have been taking up school work.

E. B. Hollowell and family spent Xmas with James Hanson and family. Oliver B. Scott and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Scott, James Peterson and family and Daniel Dennis spent Xmas with Joseph Scott and family.

Ralph Hollowell who is stationed at Camp Custer spent Xmas with his wife and parents.

## GRAYLING BOY IN LUXEMBURG

CLARENCE JOHNSON WRITES INTERESTING LETTERS FROM FRONT LINE.

France, Tues. Nov. 19, 1918.  
 Somewhere on the front line.

My Dear Dad:—  
 On November 24th is supposed to be father's day and each soldier over here is requested to write a letter to his Dad. We are about to move and no doubt we will have no opportunity to write the letter on the 24th so am doing it now.

Well the war is over and I sure am glad of the fact as it won't be long now before we will be on our way home. It has been a little over a week since the firing ceased over here and we have been enjoying life a little. We are allowed now to have lights and large fires out of doors. We no more have to fear the dreaded Hun bombing planes which have been more or less playing over our heads, ever since we have arrived on the firing lines. We can go around now without our gas masks and as a whole a fellow feels the weight of many years drop off from his shoulders.

On Monday November 11, the day that firing ceased, our division was in the front line and sure was giving the Hun hell. It is a good thing that the Germans gave up when they did or they would not have any men left for their country. The Americans sure had it all over on the Dutchmen and they knew it.

After this letter I won't be able to write much as our division is honored to be one of the divisions to follow the Germans to the Rhine. There are just a few divisions going and it is considered quite an honor to take this trip. We have got rid of horses and mules and now have motors. At the present time our division is directly behind the Germans and are no doubt in Luxemburg. We are far behind our divisions we have not received our two trunks, but we expect them today and no doubt will try and catch the remainder of our division.

The Germans have been turning over their prisoners and they are returning to our lines every day. They all have a story to tell and some are most interesting. There are a great many French people returning to the villages and a good many of them have been held prisoners by the Germans for four years and the stories they have to tell about their prison life are wonderful to hear. They suffered under the hand of those damned Huns. One old lady that was over eighty years old had to carry wood for the German soldiers and suffered a great deal of punishment from them. In some of the homes of the French which the Germans had occupied were in terrible shape when our troops arrived. It seems as if they had taken a large sledge hammer and smashed up every thing that could be of possible use to the poor people that are just returning to their homes, after four years absence. This destruction was absolutely unnecessary. It is just an example of the German brutality. This stationery that I am at present writing on is German as I picked it up some time ago in a new evacuated dugout (German dugout of course).

Did mother receive the post card views that I sent her some time ago? I hope she did as I was anxious for her to get them.

I am at present feeling fine and Vic is also. We hope to remain in good health until and long after our return home. I hope that everyone is well at home. Some time ago I met Axel Jorgenson and have seen him since. The last time a few days ago it was a big surprise when I first saw him which was at night and we talked together for sometime before we recognized each other.

Well dad I guess I will have to close as it is late. A big hello to all and I will be home soon.

Your loving son,

Clarence.

Somewhere in Luxemburg

Nov. 24, 1918

Dear Dad:

I am enclosing this short note with the letter that I wrote the 19th.

We are now on our way to the Rhine and are at present at the Duchesse of Luxemburg. We are stationed in the summer Chateau of the Duchesse and it is quite a place. I am going to visit the city of Luxemburg tomorrow.

On our way here we passed thru a

part of Belgium, and the people nearly went crazy as we were the first American troops they had ever seen. They had their hands out to meet us and the streets were covered with the allied flags. They had big signs in the streets with this sentence.

"Welcome you good and great Americans."

In this Duchesse of Luxemburg we are used very nice as the people are Dutch and do not belong to Germany. Germany was their protector and when the war broke out they naturally entered and took possession. Of course there are a lot of people here who are German thru and thru and of course do not relish the allied armies.

I was in good shape while we were in France as I could get along good in that language but now everything is German and I am again out of luck. The people of Luxemburg say that we might have a lot of trouble when we get to the Rhine, but the Krauts don't want to start anything as we will blow them to hell if they do.

But my the prices that the people of this country have to pay for things are terrible. For a bar of chocolate costs you 18 Francs or better than \$3.00. For two bars of laundry soap it costs 42 Francs or better than \$8.00. It is the same with everything they have to buy. Eggs cost you 25c a piece. Is it any wonder that Germany had to give up.

The people here are very clean and the streets, houses, both inside and out, sure have it all over the French. The country around here is very beautiful and I really believe I like it much better than I do France.

We expect to proceed further into Germany in a day or two and if it was not so cold I think I could enjoy this trip.

I do not know when we will get home but I hope before long. Well will close.

Your loving son,

Clarence.

Sgt. Clarence B. Johnson,  
 Amb. Co. 128, 107 Sant. Train,  
 American E. F. A. P. O. 734  
 France.

## END OF WAR SHOWS FOOD CONDITIONS

Food Administrator Hoover said before going to Europe:

"I am going to Europe to discuss the further food measures that must be organized as a result of the cessation of hostilities. The food problem in Europe today is one of extreme complexity. Of their 420,000,000 practically only three areas—South Russia, Hungary and Denmark—comprising say 40,000,000—have sufficient food supplies to last until next harvest without imports. Some must have immediate relief.

"We have a surplus of some 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of food if we are economical so that the situation can be handled if this and the other smaller surpluses in the world can be transported.

"All continental Europe has reduced herds and is consequently, short of meats and especially fats. These countries have their last harvest and under orderly governments this would furnish breadstuffs and vegetables for various periods from two months upwards, depending upon the ratio of social disorder. In these cases with transportation and financial demoralization, the tendency is for peasants to cease marketing even their surplus and thus instant difficulties are projected into the cities even when resources are available in the country. The peasant and villager of Europe always provides for himself for the whole year in any event. The problem thus narrows itself to the support of the cities and large towns pending restoration of order and the establishment of confidence in future supplies—and the cities are the center of anarchistic infection.

"Arrangements have long since been completed by which the big allies, that is, France, England and Italy will be provisioned. This covers 125,000,000 people.

"Our first and deepest concern now must be for the little allies who were under the German yoke—they are the Belgians, Serbians, Rumanians, Greeks, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and others. There are some 15,000,000 people in these groups and they must be systematically helped and at once. We have already doubled the streams of food flowing toward Belgium.

"Our next concern must be to relax blockade measures as far as possible in order that the neutral states in Europe who are now all on short rations, should be able to take care of their people and prevent the growth of anarchy. This is another group of about 40,000,000.

"Another problem lies in the 50,000,000 people in North Russia, a large part of whom are inaccessible owing to the breakdown of transportation and through sheer anarchy. Millions of these are beyond help this winter. These groups are the ones that must enlist the sympathy of the American people and for whom we are prepared to make any sacrifice.

"There is a great problem in the situation of the enemy people, about 90,000,000. This problem is not one of going to their relief. It is a problem of relaxing the watertight blockade, which continues through the armistice, sufficiently so that they may secure for themselves the bare necessities that will give stable government. Unless anarchy can be put down and stability of government can be obtained in these enemy states, there will be nobody to make peace with and nobody to pay the bill to France and Belgium for the fearful destruction that has been done. I would certainly approach this problem with mixed feelings, having been long a witness to the robbery of food from women and children and the destruction of millions of tons of food at sea and to the misery under which the millions amongst the big and little allies have suffered under the German yoke. Justice requires that government be established able to make amends for wrong done, and it cannot be accomplished through spread of anarchy. Famine is the mother of anarchy."

## THE PEACE TABLE AND AFTER

NO. 1

PEACE TERMS MUST MAKE VICTORY REAL



THE SLAV LANDS OF CENTRAL EUROPE.  
 (Map Showing Racial Distribution and Proposed New Boundaries.)

By CLARENCE L. SPEED  
 (Written for and Approved by the War Committee of the Union League Club of Chicago.)

The war is won. The armistice has been signed. The German military machine has been crushed. The world has been freed from the immediate threat of German conquest or domination. The peoples of Europe and America once more may breathe freely.

Nevertheless the greater part of the task for which the allied nations were fighting remains to be accomplished. It must be accomplished at the peace table. The delegates who sit there must fix the terms of a lasting peace. Unless they do this all the sacrifices in blood and treasure of the United States and the other nations which fought autocracy will have been in vain and the world will have to live in constant fear of future wars.

Must Establish Just Peace.  
 The task of the diplomats is to establish a peace which will come as near as possible to doing absolute justice to all the peoples concerned. In so far as human wisdom will permit the framers of the treaty must remove the causes of friction which brought the war about so that the world will not have to live under the constant menace of future aggression. They must readjust boundaries, not as national pride or prejudice would dictate, but on the basis of full justice to the inhabitants of the territories involved. If they do not the world war with all its misery and all its sacrifices will have been in vain.

The representatives of the allies at the peace conference will find many obstacles in their way. Some of these will come from the German side, the diplomats of the central powers seeking always to retain as much as possible of the unfair advantages their governments had before the war and of the gains they made during the early part of the struggle. Other obstacles—possibly the greatest—may come from the conflicting aspirations of the nations which have fought on the allied side.

Compromises Are Likely.  
 All of these must be harmonized. Compromises, no doubt, will have to be made in some instances, but the ends of justice must always be kept first in mind. If this is not done the peace settlements will be like other settlements which have ended wars in the past. The rights of peoples will be subordinated to the desires of rulers and the treaty of peace will be only a stepping stone to strife.

The destinies of, roughly speaking, a hundred million persons who, at the beginning of the war, either had no separate political rights or were inhabitants of nations so small as to have little weight in European councils, must be fixed around the peace table. These people are mostly of Slavic stock. They embrace the Letts, Lithuanians, Poles, Czechoslovaks, Little Russians or Ukrainians, Rumanians and Jugo-Slavs, including the heroic Serbians.

Slav Lands Suffer Much.

All of these lands, shown on the map above, have suffered cruelly from the war—more cruelly than during the weary ages which preceded it. All must first be fed or their desperate populations may be driven to anarchy. All must be helped to establish order and guided along the path of self-government. All must be given financial and economic assistance until they are able to stand on their feet.

It is not done it is certain that all of these laws will, in time, again fall into the clutches of Germany. It

## HOW'S THIS.

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years and has become known as the most reliable remedy for catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous

surfaces, expelling the poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.  
 Sold by all Druggists, 75c—Adv.

## MAKE THIS STORE WITH THE BIG STOCK

Your 1919 Shopping Place

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,  
 DRY GOODS,  
 FURNISHING GOODS,  
 WEARING APPAREL,  
 SHOES,  
 FLOUR and FEED

We are able to give you better service than ever before

SALLING HANSON COMPANY

## PETERSEN'S GROCERY

EVERYTHING CLEAN AND SANITARY

We Specialize on High-Grade  
 COFFEES and TEAS

PIONEERS IN BUSINESS, MODERN  
 IN METHODS

We are pleased to be at your service. Phone 25

## WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No advance taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

LOST—Sunday evening, a bracelet with name "Ada" engraved on same was lost between the Kidston home and Postoffice. Finder return to Mrs. Allyn Kidston and receive reward.

FOR SALE—Hard coal stove as good as new. Inquire of Lars Rasmussen. Phone 353.

LOST—Bunch of keys on ring. Finder please return to Leo CSchram, or Avalanche office.

LOST—Woolen Horse Blanket, Monday noon Dec. 23, somewhere on Vine Street between Chestnut and Erie street. Phone 119-1 short and 1 long. Hugo Schrieber, Sr. Sigabee, Mich.

Wanted—A one horse sleigh. Any one having one to sell kindly inform William Lenartz, Grayling, Mich. 12-26-2.

LOST—Tuesday, Dec. 24, a bunch of keys—7 or 8 in all, two of which are brass keys. These are needed in a hurry. Finder please return to John S. Harrington, Health Officer, Grayling.

LOST—Pocketbook containing currency and some small change, Tuesday night Dec. 24. Reward offered for its return. Leave at flooring company office, Avalanche office or John D. Murphy.

## NOTICE

To The Public.

Now is the time to have your Walls Patched up, and tinted or repaired for the cold weather.

We also refinish floors and interior Wood Work. Call up before it gets to late and make arrangements to have your work done, and get your prices.

CONRAD SORENSON

Phone 611.

Try a Loaf of

Hohler's  
 Famous  
 Bread

Received Fresh from  
 Cheboygan daily.

FRANK LAMOTTE  
 BURTON HOUSE



## PURE DRUGS

—are all that we use in our Prescription department. Every prescription is filled by an expert pharmacist.

### Special Agents for Rexall line

Wearer Rubber Goods, the kind of hot water bottles and fountain syringes that are guaranteed.

A. M. LEWIS, Druggist

## Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Best wishes to one and all for the New Year from C. J. Hathaway.

Thomas Briscoe was in Owosso on business Tuesday.

Clarence Brown is visiting friends in Bay City, going to spend New Year's.

Miss Lucille Hanson is entertaining Miss Gladys Grant of Bay City, this week.

Mrs. N. Schojtz of Flint visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Olson over New Year's.

Miss Rose Gross is here from Big Rapids visiting her sister, Mrs. Roman Leitz, and other relatives.

Frank Tetu left this afternoon for Detroit, after spending the holidays at his home.

Mrs. L. C. Dingle of Bay City is a guest at the home of her sister Mrs. L. H. Chamberlin.

John A. Love and Frank Love of Beaver Creek Township have been entertaining their brother Fred Love of Owosso over the holidays.

Miss Maude Seymour of Turner, Mich., returned home Tuesday after a few days' visit with her sister Mrs. E. J. Jennings and brother Lee Seymour.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Forbush of Frederic, have returned home after spending Christmas with their daughters, Mrs. G. A. Wilbur and Mrs. Mae Taylor of Lansing.

Carl Peterson has moved his family from Hastings, Mich., and they are residing in the Chris Olson house, recently owned and occupied by the George Olson family. The latter are living in the N. Schjotz home.



## Modern Methods in Optometry

MODERN in Ideas  
MODERN in Service  
MODERN in Equipment  
MODERN in Examinations  
Modern in advanced development of optical science.

C. J. HATHAWAY  
Optometrist Phone 1273 Jeweler  
Registered under Michigan's Optometry Law by Examination

## Burn=Soot Destroys Soot

In Stoves In Ranges  
In Heating In Parlor  
stoves Grates  
In Hot Air In Hot Water  
Furnaces Furnaces  
In Steam In Stove Pipes  
boilers In Chimneys

Makes the burning of Soft Coal Clean, Pleasant Profitable. Results guaranteed if applied according to directions.

Salling Hanson Co. Hardware Department

Raymond Brady of Battle Creek is here for a visit with relatives and friends.

Charles Abbott has recovered from his attack of pneumonia and is able to be out.

O. F. Barnes arrived from Lansing Tuesday to look after some business interests in Grayling.

Mrs. Howard Demming of Vanderbilt was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Schmidt over New Year's.

Paul Olson of Detroit has been spending the holidays with his sister Mrs. Guy Pringle, and brother Oscar.

Miss Erdine McNeven has been absent from her duties at the Postoffice entertaining a bad cold.

A crowd of young people attended a dancing party at Gaylord New Year's night, and from reports all had an enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Christenson of Beaver Creek township entertained their sons, who came from Flint to spend Christmas.

Miss Nellie Charlefour has resumed her duties at the Petersen grocery after a couple of weeks' absence caused by illness.

Now that the Xmas rush is over, have Hathaway attend to your eyes so you can enjoy the long winter evenings reading with comfort.

Light house keeping rooms to rent, also two sleeping rooms. Inquire of Mrs. C. H. Hathaway, corner of Ionia St. and Peninsular Ave. 12-19-14

Willard C. Campbell of Mt. Pleasant came to spend New Year's with his wife, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hanson.

Dr. and Mrs. Claude R. Keyport are entertaining the latter's brother, Clifford Walton, who is here on a furlough from Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

L. H. Chamberlin spent Christmas in Detroit with his wife. He was accompanied by their son Gordon. Mrs. Chamberlin has been in Detroit for some time.

Working Men:—Evenings after 6 o'clock your shoes repaired, while you wait. Tell your Friends.

E. J. Olson.

Miss Margaret Davidson returned to Port Huron, after a pleasant visit with Misses Effrick and McFoll of du Pont avenue.

Miss Matilda Cook, who has been employed on the telephone force in Saginaw is a new operator at the local exchange.

Miss Viola Carley of Gaylord is a patient at Mercy hospital this city, having undergone an operation for appendicitis, from which she is recovering nicely.

Miss Carrie Lagrow, who has had an attack of the influenza, was dismissed from Mercy hospital Tuesday and will resume her duties at the Grayling Mercantile Co. store next Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Connine of Detroit were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Connine over New Year's. They are also visiting their many friends here.

Sergeant Clyde Hum was in Grayling last Thursday visiting his brother Harry and other relatives. He was on a furlough from his duties in the ordinance department at Proving station, Savannah, Illinois.

Charles Owen arrived Saturday from Great Lakes, Ill., to spend New Year's with his sister Mrs. Holger C. Schmidt and family. Since the armistice was signed he has been transferred to the Training station at Great Lakes, having enlisted for the duration of war. Previous to going to the station he had been on the merchant Marine, U. S. S. Indiana.

Among the recent casualty list, one mentioned the name of Lorna, a daughter of Mrs. John Moon of Beaver Creek township. Also the name of Gunn Wilcox appears as slightly wounded. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilcox of Detroit formerly of this city.

Rev. C. E. Doty and family are visiting Mrs. Doty's parents in Detroit. The latter are about to move to Kenosha and this was to be a farewell visit. Unfortunately Mrs. Doty and one of the sons came down with influenza and later it is reported Mr. Doty is also ill with the same disease.

When's fore has received the word of the death of Miss Florentina Weil, that occurred at her home in West March Monday morning after a ten days' illness. The young girl was quite well known to many in Grayling, having visited here on several occasions.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Before using this preparation for a cough or cold you may wish to know what it has done for others. Mrs. O. Cook, Macon, Ill., writes, "I have found it gives the quickest relief of any cough remedy I have ever used." Mrs. James A. A. Knott, Chillicothe, Mo., says "Chamberlain's cough Remedy cannot be beat for coughs and colds." H. J. Moore, Oval, Pa., says "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on several occasions when I was suffering with a settled cold upon the chest and it has always brought about a cure. Adv.

Be Kind Always. One great trouble with unkind thoughts is that it is so very difficult to keep them only thoughts; sooner or later they find utterance. We may fancy that we are keeping our uncharitable opinions to ourselves, but they are almost certain to express themselves in look or tone, if not in word. The only way to be really kind is to be kind clean through. Exchange.

## MICHIGAN PAYS 80% OF AUTO TAX

TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED FROM ENTIRE COUNTRY UNDER THIS TAX \$23,981,368.35.

MICHIGAN TAX \$14,711,284.33

Total Revenue From All Sources for Entire State of Michigan Was \$103,678,759.19.

Washington—How hard the tax on automobiles sales hit the manufacturers in Detroit and its nearby territory is shown by the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue which has just been issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The total amount collected from the entire country under this tax was \$23,981,368.35. The first Michigan internal revenue district, of which Detroit is the center, paid \$14,711,284.33, or more than 60 per cent of all paid in the United States.

The tax was collected on a basis of 3 per cent. In the new revenue bill, now pending in congress, the rate was put at 5 per cent by the house of representatives and was not changed by the senate amendments.

What the tax may mean in the coming year cannot be measured by the increased rate of levy, either, for manufacture of autos was sharply curtailed during the fiscal year ending with June last because of war work done by the factories and with resumption of their normal industry the output of automobiles is altogether likely to be very much larger hereafter and the amount of tax to be paid on them will increase correspondingly.

If Michigan was easily first in its automobile tax payments, it ranked pretty well down the list of states in its entire contributions under the internal revenue laws, according to the report. It stood seventh, which is rather higher than its population position would put it, but not as much higher as it was feared it might be found.

Total revenue from all sources for the entire state was \$103,678,759.19. The leading states, in order of their contributions, were New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, California and Michigan. New Jersey came close behind Michigan.

A curious bit of information about cigar making in Detroit crops out in the report. The first Michigan district stood thirteenth in tax paid on cigars intended to retail at less than 4 cents, but it jumped into fourth place in cigars to sell at 4 to 7 cents, and fell away down to thirty-third place in cigars to sell at 7 to 15 cents.

Detroit did not come up as high as many would suppose in the income and excess profits taxes paid by individuals, partnerships and corporations. Its total in this column is \$56,600,000 in round numbers, while the Cleveland district paid \$160,000,000, and was by no means among the leaders. But Detroit's \$14,711,273.33 in auto taxes would help to bring the city up a little in the aggregate.

## G. O. P. WOMEN HOLD SESSION

Women Over Country Aided Best Means of Reconstruction.

Washington—At the first general meeting held here of Republican women under auspices of the Republican Women's Executive committee, decision was reached to invite suggestions from Republican women over the country as to best means of social and industrial reconstruction. Suggestions will be considered at a conference of the executive committee here January 15.

Questions of women in industry, adjustment of demobilized soldiers and sailors to industry and education of the illiterate will be given especial attention, it was announced.

The first convention of the Woman's National Democratic league since entrance of the United States into the war, will be held here January 21 and 22.

Problems of post-war reconstruction will be discussed and the committee on political situation in each state.

## PORTUGAL PRESIDENT KILLED

Crowd Lynchas Slayer Who Shot Three Bullets At Nation Head.

London—Dr. Cidoro Faez, president of Portugal, was shot and killed by an assassin while in a railway station in Lisbon, waiting for a train to Oporto. Advice from Lisbon reporting the assassination say he was struck by three bullets.

President Faez died within a few minutes after he was shot. The president's assailant, named Jeetno, was killed by the crowd.

U. S. to Buy Base Near Canal.

Panama—Negotiations have been begun by the United States for the purchase of property rights on the island of Taboga, at the Pacific entrance of the Panama canal in Panama territory. It is said that the plan is to add to the canal fortifications six batteries of coast artillery and a post of 2,000 men. The cost of the property rights it is said, will aggregate \$15,000,000. The village of Taboga, which is older than Panama City, will not be touched, it is said.

Biblical Town of Gaza. Al-Mintar, of the watchtower, exists to the east of the town of Gaza. It is where Samson is said to have carried the gates of the city. On the road from Gaza to Jaffa are ancient olive trees, many of them more than one thousand years old, with gnarled bark and immense trunks. There is an old legend which credits Gaza with the invention of the first mechanical clocks. These were perhaps the sand clocks which are still used in some mosques.

# SPECIAL CLEARANCE

## LADIES' WINTER COATS

1-2 Off

## CHILDREN'S WINTER COATS

1-2 Off

## LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS

1-2 Off

## LADIES' SERGE and JERSEY DRESSES

1-4 Off

## GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

THE QUALITY STORE

Quick Cure for Croup. Watch for the first symptom, hoarseness and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It is prompt and effectual. Adv.

## SORENSEN BROTHERS

Dependable  
Furniture.  
Chinaware.  
Wall Papers.  
Paints.

Eastman  
Kodaks and  
Camaras.

Grayling, Michigan  
Phone 79

Start the New Year right by Eating—  
Connor's World Best  
ICE CREAM

—Brick cream in three colors or in molds of any kind by ordering at once.

Olaf Sorenson & Sons

## FOUR WORDS THAT MEAN MUCH

Thank You!  
Come Again.

REMEMBER, Cassidy's Model Bread means Purity, Wholesomeness and Deliciousness.

MODEL BAKERY

Fine line of Men's and Boys'

## High Top Shoes

Finest Quality  
and Prices  
Reasonable

Also  
Rubber Footwear  
of All Kinds

E. J. OLSON  
RAPID SHOE REPAIR SHOP

Want Ads Bring Good Results



## Cattle Buying for Swift & Company

Swift & Company buys more than 9000 head of cattle, on an average, every market day.

Each one of them is "sized up" by experts.

Both the packer's buyer and the commission salesman must judge what amount of meat each animal will yield, and how fine it will be, the grading of the hide, and the quantity and quality of the fat.

Both must know market conditions for live stock and meat throughout the country. The buyer must know where the different qualities, weights, and kinds of cattle can be best marketed as beef.

If the buyer pays more than the animal is worth, the packer loses money on it. If he offers less, another packer, or a shipper or feeder, gets it away from him.

If the seller accepts too little, the live-stock raiser gets less than he is entitled to. If he holds out for more than it is worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents in the price per hundred pounds is a matter of vital importance to the packer, because it means the difference between profit and loss.

Swift & Company,  
U. S. A.



## RAW FUR HIGHER AND WANTED

We need—2,000,000 Muskrat, 25,000 Ermine, 100,000 Fox, 10,000 Wolf, 5,000 Badger, Fisher, Marten, Otter, 1,000,000 Skunk, 40,000 Mink, 2,000,000 Other Pelts.

Beef Hides Wanted. Write for complete price list.

CRAMER-MANN FUR CO.

713 North Third St. St. Louis, Mo.

Reference: Dun's and Bradstreet's. Your Bank will look us up.

TOP PRICES QUICK SALES MOST CASH

A Square Deal to the Shipper Is Our Only Guarantee

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## Broken Links

By A. W. PEACH

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Miss Copeland paused on her way down the dusky corridor and listened—there was no doubt in her mind that her suspicions of the past week were well founded. Thirteen years of city life—most of it spent in the boarding house which had been her only home—had not hardened nor driven away the deep, maternal tenderness which had gone out to many a wail who had drifted into the house.

She knew that in that room a girl was crying—weeping in the low, subdued, silent way that is ever significant of a breaking or homesick heart.

She went on to the door of her room, and then paused again. She remembered the girl, refined, girlish woman, who with her young husband had come to the room early in the week. Something was wrong, greatly wrong; and quietly Miss Copeland turned back, ready to meet the insolent word, the dumb, impassive face of one who welcomes no kindly interference.

She knocked softly, but heard no answer; then she opened the door.

She saw the slight form of a girl stretched on the bed, her dark hair streaming, her eyes covered with sticky hands, her shoulders heaving.

"My dear, may I help you in some way?" Miss Copeland asked gently.

"I am simply an old maid living in the house when I am not a business woman. I wish I could help you," the older woman said, a bit eagerly, for the beauty of the girl, her evident refinement, and her grief, appealed to her.

"Thank you—but you cannot help me. I am afraid—and I must be brave." The girl sat up suddenly, brushing her dark hair into place. "But when Norman—he is my husband—is away, I have my blues on. He is trying so hard, and father has been so—so terribly unkind!" The tears seemed again to be coming.

Miss Copeland spoke hastily. "Now suppose you tell me about it. I am in charge of a number of girls in a great office—almost a mother confessor. So if I can't help in some way, will you?"

The dark eyes were wistful. "I have no mother I can remember—and I have wanted one so much—to talk to."

"Then make believe I am your mother; you see, I am an old maid—but I love children. You see—I have suffered a little. I understand. So tell me. My name is Della Copeland."

The girl clasped her hands tensely for a moment, then the tight fingers relaxed. "It's simple—it seems so, anyway. You see Norman and I learned to love each other. Father was angry. You see Norman worked in one of father's mills. He said I was too young—I know I am, but we loved each other, and the years don't count, do they?"

"No, my dear, love knows no years," Miss Copeland answered faintly.

"I told father I would have more years to be happy with Norman. But he—he was stern, and harsh, and unkind. Then we learned he was planning to send Norman away to South Africa. We—we simply couldn't stand that. I wanted Norman to marry me, right away; he wouldn't without father's consent, but father wouldn't even see him. Then he told me he was going to send me away. I told him I would not go—the dark eyes began to gleam, and the listener guessed that the father's spirit was in his child—that I would marry Norman, he told me I did not dare. I did."

The girl looked wearily toward the window. She went on, a bit more quietly.

"We were married. Father had Norman discharged. He refused to see me. I did not beg, nor shall I, though I know he loves me. The worst is, everywhere Norman goes for work in his special line father's influence stops him from securing it. Norman—oh, he has been so brave, so kind and so uncomplaining. He is trained in one kind of work, but he's trying to do what he can, and it's hard now."

"Have you asked your father to forgive you?" Miss Copeland asked hesitatingly.

The girl's slight form stiffened and the watcher saw the pride of race stern on her features. "Never! I shall never do that! He must ask us to return!"

Miss Copeland pondered a minute, her hopes sinking as she thought.

"Will you tell me your name?" she queried.

"Why, I should have told you. I'm proud of it. Miss Copeland—Mrs. Norman Barker. My own name is Laurel."

Reason Must Dominate Love.

Love is altruistic. It springs from our prehistoric ancestors, who dwell in the cliffs and went forth and secured what they desired by brute force. It was not a question of intellect or sentiment at that time. As the human race has advanced intellectually this instinct has become polished, modernized, but the same force which actuated the cave man is still the predominant factor of modern society, and until reason displaces sentiment, until intellect displaces instinct, we shall be slaves.—Chicago News.

Too Easy.

Newlywed (explaining poker)—"Now, if you get a poor hand you want to bluff, and if you get a good hand, you want to make a bluff that you're bluffing. Now there are two ways of bluffing; one is to bluff, the other not to bluff. If you're a regular bluffer, you can often bluff by not bluffing, and if you're a regular non-bluffer, you can often bluff by bluffing." Mrs. Newlywed—"I see, John, dear, but that game is too ridiculously easy. Let's play checkers!"

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Muriel Eye Remedy

No Stinging—Just Red Comfort—No Tears—No Pain—Write for Free Eye Book, MURIEL EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Jeffrey—father owns the Weston mill.

A long silence fell between them. It was broken by steps that, approaching slowly, quickened as they neared the door. In came a tall, good-looking young man, whose gray eyes could not brighten the shadows beneath them.

He was introduced to Miss Copeland by a proud wife. Taking advantage of her first opportunity, Miss Copeland slipped out and hurried to her own room. There she stood in its silence and dusk, thinking. Finally she reached a decision.

"It is very foolish, very, very; but I shall go and see her father. Those brave, courageous young hearts must not suffer."

With her decision made, she sat in the dusk near the window of her room, dreaming—dreaming of a lost girlhood, an empty womanhood, and brooding over the gray and quiet years that lay before her—lonely paths for the walking of lonely feet.

The maid at the door softened her voice. "Mr. Jeffrey says that you must give your name and state your errand, please."

Miss Copeland smiled. "Tell him I have come over two hundred miles for five minutes of his time."

The maid hesitated, but went in. A moment later she returned smiling. "He is in the library, where you may see him."

Through the great hall she walked to the door where the maid stood and quietly entered the room.

A man of powerful build rose heavily from a chair, laid down his paper and lifted a strong, stern face.

"Della! Della! It is you—it is you—oh—"

"Stephen, are you so glad to see me?"

"Glad to see you! I have been hungry for the sight of your face for fifteen years! Why didn't you answer my letters? Why—"

He stopped, making an effort to calm himself.

"Let's sit down," she suggested quietly.

"Ah, Stephen, why bring back the old years and the old regrets? I was willing to marry you, remember, but you didn't have the courage to go against your father's will. You remember, he would have nothing to do with me, you—"

His voice was hoarse. "My God! If I only had had the courage! These years, Della, these years—years of memories—" His head dropped.

"Della, you—why, the years have been kind to you—are you?"

"Married? No!" She shook her head sadly. "I couldn't—with my memories."

"Wait, Stephen. I came to see you. You say you wish you had opposed your father. Let me tell you something—"

She leaned over, and tenderly she told him of the young couple in the dingy boarding-house room, of the slight, brave young girl, of the young husband covering a dread of the future with a present smile. Then she told him their names.

He started to his feet. "My little girl—there! I wanted to teach them a lesson—I forgot my lesson. I was a coward—and my God! I have paid for it." He turned to her. "I am going to put a call straight to your house—where is it?"

Her heart throbbed at his words. "Stephen, they will be wild with joy." She gave him the call as she imagined the scene to be enacted in that far away room of despair.

"Then—'Hello! Laurel!—'Father—'Yes, father—'I want you to come home! You and—Norman!—'There—there—little girl!—'Yes, pack up, and come!—'I've been a pig-headed ass!—'Yes, you bet we will!—'Come right away!'"

He turned from the telephone. His eyes were quiet, his face calm. She thought as she watched him that the years had been kind, indeed, to him.

She rose, feeling as if into her heart had entered again the silence and the emptiness, while soon for him the last shadows would pass. "Now, I must go—"

He sprang up and laid his hands gently yet firmly upon her shoulders. His voice was vibrant, yet tender. "You are never going—never, Della. If I can keep you. Now that chance has brought you, no one lives who can take you from me. I was too much of a coward once to take you, and you had too much pride to come to me; but, my dear, we simply must save something out of the years—they must not all be lost years. Don't you love me even a little?"

Her head sank. "Stephen, I have always loved you and always shall; but—very softly and very quietly—" "Youth is past—and the dreams of youth."

Putting his arm about her, he drew her to him. "I know, oh, I know, my dear, but youth is not all." His voice was shaking. "The springtime and summer have gone—but the Indian summer—let's enjoy it together!"

She looked up with tears in her eyes. "Yes, I forgot—there is Indian summer—Stephen—Stephen!"

The Fragrant Weed.

The use of tobacco was first discovered in America when Columbus, in 1492, sent his first party to explore the island of Cuba. It was first observed that these herbs were burned and carried by the natives to perfume themselves. It was later discovered that these herbs were also used for chewing, and later as America was opened up and explored, it was observed that they were smoked in large quantities.

Famous Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

The Kaiser Wilhelm canal was officially opened June 21 1895. It is a little more than 61 miles in length, and for the eastern part of its course follows the line of the old Elder canal. It is 107 feet wide at the water surface and 72 feet deep at the bottom, with a depth of 20 feet 6 inches. The total cost of the canal was \$30,000,000.

Civilian Suffering.

"Didn't that wild demonstration upset your nerves?" "Completely. I'm suffering from 'yall' shock!"

## WORLD NEEDS FOOD

Demand Makes Opportunity for Returning Soldiers.

Thousands Will See Glorious Possibilities in Settlement of Available Farm Land in This Country and in Canada.

The war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have sheathed their swords, and the day of reconstruction has come.

What of it?

Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labor, from the four walls of the counting house, and the confines of the workshop, taken from them to do their part, their large part, in the prevention of the spoliation of the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common every-day life, will be returned only to find in many cases old positions filled, the machinery with which they were formerly attached dislocated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of menacing loafers? If they do it is because their ability to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much-needed structures, is underestimated. Men who fought as they fought, who risked and faced danger as they did, are not of the caliber likely to flinch when it comes to the restoration of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it comes to the reconstruction of the world, the ideals of which they had in view when they took part in the great struggle whose divine purpose was to bring about this reconstruction.

Inured to the thoughtless of fatigue, trained in initiative and hardihood by their outdoor existence, they will return better and stronger men, boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

They will decide for themselves lines of action and thought, and what their future should and will be. On the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will return with both shedding from every pore.

Action was their watchword, and it will stand them in good stead now that the din of the battle no longer rings in their ears, or the zero hour signals them to the fray, and it will continue during their entire existence.

But if they return to find their old avocations gone, their places filled, the institutions with which they were connected no longer existing, new walks of life and employment must be opened to them. It may be that the counting house, the factory, the workshop will have lost their attraction.

The returned soldier will look elsewhere for employment; within his reach there is always the "forward-to-the-land" necessity. In this lies the remedy that will not only take care of a multitude of those who may not be able to return to their former occupations, whose desires are not to do so, whose health prohibits them from indoor life or whose outdoor habits from the past one, two, three or four years have given them such a taste and desire for it that confinement would be unbearable. Farm life will thus appeal to them, and the indications are that it will be taken advantage of by thousands. It means much to them as well as to the continent of America that provides the opportunity to the world at large, and to the stricken and famished nations of Europe, who, not only today, but for years to come, will require the sustenance that can only largely be supplied by the United States and Canada. By following the pursuit of agriculture the returned soldier will continue the cause he so greatly advanced when fighting on the field of battle. Both countries have undeveloped areas yet open to settlement.

There is little need here to direct attention to the wealth that has come to the farmers of Canada within the past few years. It is not only in grain growing that unqualified and almost unequalled success has followed honest effort, but the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been a large source of profit. These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth on the prairies of Western Canada. Farms of from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty acres of the richest soil may

be secured on reasonable terms, and with an excellent climate, with a school system equal to any in the world, and desirable social conditions, little else could be asked.

Canadian statesmen are today busily engaged planning for the future of the returned soldier with a view to making him independent of state help after the immediate necessary assistance has been granted, the main idea being to show in the fullest degree the country's appreciation of the services he has rendered.

But now that the war has ended, and the fact apparent that of all avocations the most profitable and independent is that of the farmer, there will be a strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation. Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking not as speculation but as production. The deepest interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the welfare of the farmer and secure a maximum return for his efforts. Large sums of money are spent in educational and experimental work. Engaged on experimental and demonstration farms, and in the agricultural colleges, are men of the highest technical knowledge and practical experience, some being professors of international reputation. The results of experiments and tests are free and available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the government and appreciation is shown by the number of farmers who attend the free courses.

Agriculture in Canada has reached a high standard, notwithstanding which lands are low in price.

Thus upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. With free interchange of travel, difficulties of crossing and re-crossing removed, Canada may look for a speedy assumption of the large influx of soldiers from the United States which prevailed previous to the war.

During the war period there was a dread of something, no one seemed to know what. If the American went to Canada he might be conscripted, put in prison, or in his attempt to cross the border he would meet with insurmountable difficulties, most of which, of course, was untrue. These untruths were circulated for a purpose, an element, which, it was discovered, had an interest in fomenting and creating trouble and distrust be-

lieve been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlum Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original, imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

There are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil Capsules are what you need.

There are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they

## TO GET up in the morning tired and unrefreshed, with a dull, heavy head, often amounting to headache, to feel low-spirited and "blue"—are symptoms of self-poisoning by food poisons, not neutralized or eliminated by bowels, liver and kidneys acting in harmony.

## Beecham's Pills

help to remove the cause of this trouble. They act gently and safely, but also very efficiently.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c. Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box.

## ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. B. CRUMMING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HIRM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



**Stock Raising in Western Canada**  
is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit maker. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It's easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 40 bu. of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms.

**Land at \$15 to \$30 Per Acre**  
—Good Grazing Land at Much Less.

Railway and Land Co's. are offering unusual inducements to homesteaders to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman. You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on improvements), good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For Illustrated Literature, map, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent, M. V. MacINNIS, 176 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH. Canadian Government Agent

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting home Book 2 R Free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for man and beast, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain. Price \$1.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book "Bristles" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 5, 510 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

FORESTALLING CRITICISM.  
"We don't understand some of the things you said in that speech of yours," said the constituent.  
"Then," replied Senator Sorghum gently, "you should not find fault with me. What you do not thoroughly understand you cannot intelligently disapprove of."

A Paradox.  
"Anything that goes wrong fills a pessimist with gloom." "How can you fill a pessimist with gloom?"

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Muriel Eye Remedy  
No Stinging—Just Red Comfort—No Tears—No Pain—Write for Free Eye Book, MURIEL EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO



## COUNTY AGENTS COLUMN.

Probably one of the most important School held at Grayling on Dec. 10 was accomplished at the Extension and 11th was the starting of eight demonstrations in farm book-keeping. This project was explained by Will Sutherland of the office of Farm Management, M. A. C. The book as prepared by this department was shown and its advantages explained. The book is gotten up in two forms called Farmers Account Book No. 1 and No. 2. The No. 1 book is in diary form, provides for inventory, and is arranged in such manner as to be easily summarized at the end of the year showing the profit or loss of the farm as a whole. Account Book No. 2 is more pretentious and allows for the keeping of the records and showing the profit or loss of different crops or departments of the farm. It is also specially arranged for summarizing.

Many farmers keep books. Many of these forms of book-keeping are just as efficient as those prepared by the department of Farm Management because they are kept with a view of summarizing at the end of the year. Without such summarization the farmer cannot erase out his mistakes in order to correct them. Any form of records in any business that does not permit summarizing at given periods in such manner as to place before the executive head of that business a picture of either the business as a whole or the different departments of the business or both, is useless as a means of tracing out those matters that are causing loss, and correcting them, and improving and continuing those departments that show profit.

The No. 1 account book is a great deal easier kept than No. 2 book but a No. 1 book properly kept is of much greater value to the farmer at the end of the year than a No. 2 book only half kept. The No. 1 book is recommended for those who are just starting a system of Farm Accounts.

These books may be had from the County Agent by any farmer in either county upon application. The price of the No. 1 book is 15 cents and of No. 2 book is 35 cents which is just enough to cover the cost of product-

ion. The County Agent is very anxious to be of use in aiding those who might need aid in making up their accounts and during the year will always be at service of the farmers who are keeping farm records to help straighten up their books. Needless to say that any information acquired that the farmers desire to be private will be respected.

Drop the Agent a card if you desire a book and pay him the 15 or 35 cents the first time he comes around. This should be done right away so that you can make your inventory as January first and get started the first of the year.

Owing to the influenza conditions the Women's Extension Schools booked for January 7, 8, 9, and 10th at Frederic and Grayling, have been postponed to some future date.

At the County Agent's conference held at Cadillac in November the matter of the sheep killing dog was very prominent, and a committee composed of Verne A. Freeman, Federal Specialist in Sheep Husbandry, Wm. F. Johnston, Emergency Dem. Agent Crawford and Roscommon Counties, and J. W. Weston, Assistant State leader County Agents, Upper Peninsula, was appointed to take the matter under consideration and report. The committee reported recommending that a proper bill be presented to the Legislature, invitation to the several Farm bureaus to aid in the passage of such a bill by petition, and otherwise, collection of records of losses and other data pertaining to this question, and an active publicity campaign to stir up sentiment for better dog legislation and its enforcement.

The foregoing committee was made permanent for to carry out if possible the recommendations which were unanimously adopted.

The County Agent would be glad to receive information from any person in these counties relative to loss by sheep killing dogs. Kindly write him giving number of sheep killed within the past year, loss, damage estimated to balance of flock from being run by dogs, whether fear of dogs is keeping you from engaging in the sheep in-



1-View of Treves, headquarters of the American army of occupation in Germany. 2-Five hundred French veterans in San Francisco on their way from the European battle front to Siberia, given flowers and cigarettes by Red Cross workers. 3-One of the hundreds of improvised schoolhouses erected in northern France by the American Red Cross.

dustry etc. It is absolutely necessary that an array of facts that show the importance of this matter be in shape to present to the legislature if we are going to get relief.

## HOW'S THIS.

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years and has become known as the most reliable remedy for catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood and the mucous surfaces, expelling the poison from

the blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.—Adv.

## Quick Cure for Croup.

Watch for the first symptom, hoarseness and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It is prompt and effectual. Adv.

## FOOD WON THE WAR

Internal food conditions in Germany were growing very acute. Three solid weeks of meatless days in August. (Educational Section, Michigan Division, United States Food Administration, Lansing, Michigan.)

## Food Won the War.

There is no question but that the motto we took at the inception of the Food Administration, "Food Will Win the War," did not overshoot the mark. The news that comes out of Europe, now that the war is won and the bars of censorship are down, demonstrates most forcibly that the war was saved for the Allies in the spring of 1918 solely by the food supplies shipped to sustain the morale of the British and French, who would perhaps have answered the German terms of peace as early as the month of June.

It has been further emphasized by the news that now comes of the reasons of Germany's radical and sudden breakdown. Germany and Austria went through August this year on very short rations. They had three consecutive meatless weeks. The entire rations of the German people were five caligrams of bread and ten of potatoes per week, with half of that for children. They bore it because in August there was still lingering a feeling of the importance of news from the front. But when in September the fact bore in upon their consciousness that no matter how long they might struggle and however they might go through the winter without food, heat, and with paper clothing, eventually they had got to lose, they quit.

No nation will starve without a motive. Germany quit because the German people would not stand the food rations without the hope of victory, just as the French and British were ready to give up the sponge in the spring for the same reason. So we may fairly say that we did not overstate the mission of food in this war. We have done what we were created to do: to feed the Allies during the war.

## How It Was Done.

The Food Administration created and shipped to Europe in the last year 141,000,000 bushels of wheat where there were only 120,000,000 to ship. We raised the export of beef from 60,000,000 pounds to 95,000,000 and 300,000,000 of pork in a single month. Condensed milk we raised from 4,000,000 pounds a year to 300,000,000. The export in other foodstuffs has increased in like degree, even beyond the dreams of Mr. Hoover when he started. You people in the states, with the unconquerable Mr. Hoover at the top, have done this.

The work of the Washington organization has been to maintain price levels in this country which would prevent dissatisfaction among our people. We know that war means high prices, and we also know that high prices are the gravest causes of discontent. Three sets of figures which came to my notice last week will give you an idea of what is being done. Last spring when the wholesale price of sugar was \$7.50 per hundred, the average price among the Allies was \$12.60. The difference in that wholesale price, applied to the American sugar consumption of last year, is \$429,000,000.

## World Relief Present Task.

The most important work of the Food Administration now is that of world relief—that of establishing the peace and security of the world. It is a big job. The war is over; we have removed the restrictions upon the individual use of food and have left saving entirely to the individual conscience. What the Food Administration might demand as a service to our nation in time of war it must now ask in the name of humanity. The bars are down, the rules are off, we may buy and eat to the limit of our purses. This is true, although this year we must ship abroad 20,000,000 tons of food where last year with all our efforts, we shipped only 11,800,000. This is the great privilege and duty now open to the American people.

Transportation is restored. The four corners of the earth can again be reached for the bringing of foodstuffs. No longer are we afraid of submarines and mines; no longer is the Australian or the Indian, or the South African, or the Argentinian supply of food unavailable. Taking stock of the world's need and the entire world's supply, we find that there is in the world, if every one is economical, enough breadstuffs to feed the world on bread.

## Why We Must Do It.

In England, France and Italy there are 126,000,000 people to whom, in the average, one-half of their foodstuffs must come from across the water. Among our smaller Allies, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, the new nations we have created and Roumania, there are 75,000,000, of which 17,000,000, the urban population, will starve this winter without our supplies of food. There are 41,000,000 in Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and Spain, of which only the Spanish have today as much as two months' supply of foodstuffs. There are 83,000,000 Russians, of which 43,000,000 in the southern part have sufficient food with a little reorganization of their transportation facilities. There are 40,000,000 in Northern Russia, of whom it is absolutely certain that 10,000,000 will starve. Then there are 95,000,000 of our enemy people in Hungary, Austria, and Germany who, in many communities, are at the point of absolute destitution. The city of Hamburg, for instance, has two weeks' food supply; nothing more in sight. Armed Hungarians guard the line to shoot down any person who attempts to take a pound of food into Austria. The Bavarian Germans will not ship a pound to the Prussians. It will probably not be necessary for us to supply them with food, as they have the money to buy from the Argentine, but we must supply their neighbors. That leaves us, then, with a situation in which 300,000,000 have got to have food for them 30,000,000 tons of food to maintain their life, and of that amount 70 per cent, or 20,000,000 tons, must come from us. Pretty big contract to turn up at the end of the year with 20,000,000 tons without the aid of patriotism and the war spirit.

## FOOD ORDERS ARE OBSERVED

Meatless and Wheatless Menu in Connection With Lord Mayor's Annual Banquet at Mansion House.

At last the gaunt figure of famine has stalked into the Mansion House and edited the menu of the lord mayor's banquet. There, everybody who knows anything about English history or about good eating, knows that the center, the very palate, of gourmandise is situated, according to a London correspondent.

The British empire is ransacked for edibles and potables to furnish forth this aldermanic holiday. And when the occasion's star guest, the premier, rises to shake the pillars of the world with his address, the guests are often in such a state of torpor that they have to scan the morning papers to find out what he really said. But war has changed all that. When the time for this year's banquet approached, London's sensational press began to shout for a war menu so loudly that his lordship had to come out and assure the reporters of the meatlessness and wheatlessness of the coming feast. Another of England's glories vanished!

## Sewing Machines in Arabia.

The sale of sewing machines in Arabia has increased since the war began, owing in part to the demand of Red Cross organizations. A recent shipment of 600 American machines according to a correspondent, will be disposed of as follows: One hundred in Aden, 200 in Abyssinia, 100 in Red Sea ports and 200 in the Persian Gulf district. There is also an increased demand on the part of the natives. Germany formerly supplied the territory with cheap machines, but the stocks of these are low, and American products now lead. Foot-power sewing machines are in growing preference over the hand-operated type, but electrically-driven machines cannot be sold, as there is no general electric service plant in Aden. Dust and rust are difficulties experienced in the use of the machines in the Arabian climate.

## Alcohol for Fuel.

A committee of Australian scientists is investigating the possibilities of commercial alcohol in place of gasoline as a fuel for internal combustion engines, notes a correspondent. They find that an engine can easily be run on alcohol and that its thermal efficiency, when so run, is somewhat higher than with gasoline fuel. However, they also find that alcohol must be far cheaper by the pound than gasoline, and somewhat cheaper by the quart, if it is to be as economical a fuel in terms of dollars and cents. Moreover, an engine will not start from a cold condition on alcohol.

## Chamberlain's Tablets.

When you are troubled with indigestion or constipation, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's tablets cause a gentle movement of the bowels, relieving the constipated condition. Adv.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, NORTHERN DIVISION.

In the matter of ARCHIE LOZO, (Bankrupt.)

To the Honorable Arthur H. Tuttle, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Michigan.

Archie Lozo of the Village of Grayling in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan in said district, represents:

That on the 3rd day of September last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge. Dated this 14th day of December, A. D. 1918.

Archie Lozo, Bankrupt. Eastern District of Michigan. County of Bay SS

Personally appeared Archie Lozo and made oath that the foregoing Statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

Paul Dinsmore, Notary Public, Bay County, Mich. My commission expires May 15, 1921.

## ORDER OF NOTICE ON PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

On this 17th day of December A. D. 1918 on reading the foregoing petition, it is ordered by the Court in accordance with Section 3, Number XII, General Orders in Bankruptcy, that the matter of said petition be hereby referred to George A. Marston, one of the referees in bankruptcy of this Court at Bay City, Michigan, to ascertain and report to the Court, the facts relating to said petition and the right of the said petitioner to a discharge under the provisions of said acts, and that a hearing be had upon the same on the 3rd day of February A. D. 1919 at ten o'clock in the forenoon before said referee at Bay City in said district, and that notice thereof be published in the Grayling Avalanche, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

WITNESS the Honorable Arthur H. Tuttle, Judge of said court, and the seal thereof at Bay City in said district, this 17th day of December A. D. 1918.

Elmer W. Voorheis, Clerk. Seal of the Court. By Isabel A. Ballou, Deputy Clerk.

## GIVING OUT.

The Struggle Discourages Many a Citizen of Grayling.

Around all day with an aching back, Can't rest at night; Enough to make any one "give out" Doan's Kidney Pills are helping thousands. They are for kidney backache; And other kidney ills. Here is Grayling proof of their merit;

Mrs. F. Serven, Park St., says: "I was bothered at times with a weak and lame back and often the small of my back was sore and ached dreadfully. My kidneys acted irregularly and I felt tired and languid. Doan's Kidney pills, which I got at Lewis' Drug Store, have never failed to relieve me, ridding me of the complaint." Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Serven had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Little Things Cause Sunshine. The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. To give up something, when giving up will prevent unhappiness; to yield, when persisting will elude and fret others; to go a little around rather than come against hard; to take an ill look or a cross word; to take rather than resent or return ill—these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off, and a pleasant and steady sunshine secured.—All's.

## HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OINTMENT

(COMPOUND) For Piles or Hemorrhoids. External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Burning. One application brings relief. at all druggists

Send Free Sample of Ointment to

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Company 156 William Street, New York.

## SICK STOCK

BOOK on treatment of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Dogs and other animals, sent free. Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Medicines, 156 William St., N. Y.

## PROBATE NOTICE.

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford. At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the village of Grayling in said county, on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of James Smith, deceased.

The commissioners on Claims testified to said court praying that it was necessary that more time should be given for the having of Claims.

It is ordered, that the ninth day of April A. D. 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition;

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate. 12-12-18

## Drs. Insley &amp; Keyport Physicians &amp; Surgeons

Office over Lewis' Drug Store

Office Hours—2-4, 7-8 p. m. Mornings and Sundays by appointment.

Residence on Peninsula Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

## Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON PROPRIETOR.

Interest paid on certificate of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

## C. A. Canfield, D. D. S.

## DENTIST

OFFICE: Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

## Dr. J. J. Love

## DENTIST

Phone 1271

Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.

Office: Over Simpson Co's. grocery.

## Homer L. Fitch

## Attorney at Law

General practise. Real estate law. Abstracts examined. Estates settled and disposed of promptly. Office in court house. Phone 15L. Res. phone 1242.

## O. Palmer

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

FIRE INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE

Office in Avalanche Building

## Painting, Decorating Paperhanging

Also Sign Writing of All Kinds. Phone Grayling 272-2R, or address

RAY RUPLEY, Roscommon, Michigan.

## When in Need of House Repairs

of any description, call on

ALLEN, Cor. of Ottawa and Maple streets

Fifteen years experience at His Majesty's Office of Works London, England.

REMODELING A SPECIALTY All Work Guaranteed.



To Cleanse Dainty Waists—laces, and lingerie, perfectly and safely, make a rich lukewarm suds of

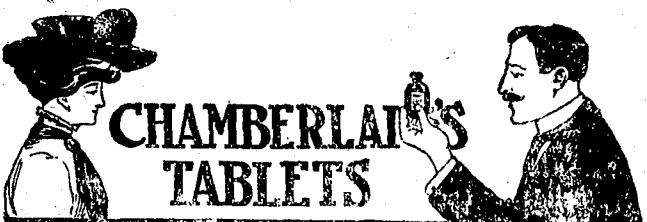
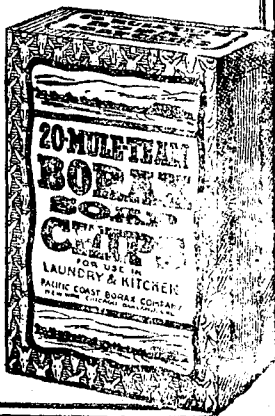
## 20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

Launder as usual, squeezing the suds repeatedly through the fabric so that the Borax in the Chips can dissolve the dirt away. Rinse carefully and your garment will look like new.

To make Soap Jelly for general laundry use, add three table-spoonsful of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips to a quart of water and boil. Add to wash-water and soak or boil clothes as usual. An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips equals 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap.

It's the Borax with the Soap that does the work

AT ALL DEALERS



## CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

THIS is just what you need, madam. Many women who were troubled with indigestion, a sallow, muddy skin, indicating biliousness and habitual constipation, have been permanently cured by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Before using these tablets they felt miserable and despondent. Now they are cheerful and happy and relish their meals. Try them. They only cost a quarter.

## Chamberlain's Tablets

Advertising Space in this Paper is a Good Buy for any Business Man

## 200,000 Tons of Food Now En Route to Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Ships carrying 200,000 tons of food for the populations of northern France, Belgium and Austria, now are en route to Europe. They are proceeding under sealed orders to Gibraltar and Bristol channel ports, and on arrival will await word from Food Administrator Hoover as to their final destination. Those going to Gibraltar are expected to proceed to Adriatic and Mediterranean ports, and the others to French and Belgian ports.

## TIRES

Large assortment of ALL MAKES and sizes of Tires which we will sell at

## Reduced Prices

as long as the stock lasts

Also have two good second-hand Ford Cars

Bargains for whoever gets them

GEORGE BURKE